

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI {

POET'S CORNER.

The Death of Hannah Robinson.

From the narrative of one of the Household.

SELECTED TALES.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

Home Education.

A Story of Every-Day Life.

"COME, Kitty, you must stir about lively to-day—there's baking to do, the front to clean, and dinner to get, beside a host of other things; and after all's done I want you to take the children to the square for a couple of hours this afternoon."

"Yes, man, I'll try to get through in time, though I don't feel quite as smart as common this morning, as I was up so late last night ironing."

"Now Kitty," said Mrs. Makedoo, "that's the very time to work when you don't feel like it; make that a rule through life and you will always find yourself doing something you don't like to, it will be such a satisfaction to you to know how much you can accomplish in that way."

"The dear knows," said Kitty, "I've had to practice that hard rule from necessity long enough; but what shall I do about bringing down the breakfast tray, as Miss Araminta has not yet breakfasted?"

"So she hasn't, Kitty, and I guess I might as well run up and wake her now, as 'tis ten o'clock. Poor thing she came home so late last night from the party that I told her to sleep as long as she could this morning; I wonder if the dear girl ever gets well rested; I'll go and see if she wants her toast and coffee in her room;" with these remarks the doating mother ascends the staircase on her errand of inquiry.

In the meanwhile Kitty makes loud and impatient music with her pots and kettles and thus soliloquizes—

"Tis beautiful! 'tis beautiful! what visions o'er me hover! Oh days of love and peace and joy, how have ye passed forever! Now ask me all my father! now ask me what thou may: Thy sorrow striken daughter shall not now thee gainsay. Fast fell the tears and faster, upon that beauteous head. Strong feelings swayed within his breast, but not a word he said. Father I know that sorrow has crush'd thy spirit strong.

I know that my blind love has wrought thee mighty wrong.

But oh! be kind my father, to him who call'd me bride.

Remember that I lov'd him, and oh, forget thy pride;

Forgive the wrong he wrought me, my early death and woe,

And in every trouble still kindness to him show:

Remember me thy daughter, thy bless'd and car-

ly pride,

Remember that I loved him, altho' through him I died.

The golden sun uprising shone on a beauteous corse—

There stood the father in his grief, the spouse in his remorse;

And thro' the pitying multitude the busy mur-

mer ran,

As they look'd upon that stricken sire, and con-

sience smitten man;

But keen reproach, not bitter taunt, the father's lips ne'er spoke,

Tho' from that day, the cheerful smile on the mother's face ne'er broke.

And when the moon had filled her horn and the crescent shone again,

And the finish'd vault had oped its doors, its first fair dead to claim,

To-morrow, said the sorrowing sire, our daughter we'll remove,

Again we'll look upon the face of her, our dearest love.

And early when the morning came, the grave they then unclose

And from the face the veil remove, lo! beautiful it glows—

The bloom of beauty from that cheek, had not yet passed away,

Nor wore the graceful moulded form the signet of decay,

But calm and beautiful as sleep had folded in her arms,

The treasure of the parents heart, in all her early charms.

Then passed the bridegroom from the roof, a wanderer on the sea,

And in daring bold and cruel strife, clos'd his dark destiny.

Newport. R. I.

THE YOUNG generally find it is as difficult to enter into the feelings of the old, as to read with their spectacles, or walk with their crutches. But they should remember that these wary advisers were once young and romantic like themselves, and that it is from a knowledge of the errors into which such feelings are apt to betray us, that they caution us to be on our guard against their influence. We would not assert that there are no prejudices peculiar to age, or that the young are never in danger of being misled by their seniors and instructors—this would be saying too much. It is sufficient to affirm that the instances in which the old are apt to feel biased, are precisely those in which the prejudices of the young run strongest in a contrary direction—and that, at all events, there is infinitely more danger to be apprehended from their paying too little, than too much, deference to the opinion of others.

"O where, Pa! this is delightful weather for travelling."

"To school," replied her impatient father "for you mortify me to death with your stupidity. However, your mother tells me

to-morrow will be your eighteenth birthday, and I suppose you will expect a handsome present. Now, as you have an idea of being married before a great while, tis quite time you understood the practical part of housekeeping, and my gift to you shall be either a good sized broom or a scrubbing brush, which I shall insist on your using."

But Araminta had fainted before the conclusion of his sentence.

"Only see what you have done!" exclaimed his wife as she ran in haste to her daughter's assistance.

"Don't disturb yourself," said her husband, "she has only fainted, and I'll warrant she comes to in time for this evening's concert. If she would take more healthful exercise she could hardly stop the circulation at so short a notice;" and with this consoling speech Mr. Makedoo went to his counting house. Kitty was called again to bring the cologne bottle and fan from Araminta's room, beside other odd jobs which left little time for the kitchen department; but by dint of hard labor and perseverance she found time to take the children a walking, and then hurried home to get supper.

At the tea table Mr. Makedoo said the bread was sour. The blame, as usual, rested on Kitty, who was immediately summoned to account for it. When she made her appearance she gave a piteous detail of the morning—how she had to do so many errands after the bread was all ready for baking, that she could not help it.

Her mistress said that was no excuse whatever, as she might have hurried more than she did and then the bread would have been sweet and good.

Mr. Makedoo looked frowningly at his wife and daughter. "Susan," said he to the former, "if Araminta had at least been taught to wait on herself a little, and give some slight assistance in the house, Kitty would not be thus imposed on; as it is you have absolutely ruined your child; yet if you would dress her less foolishly and expensively, you would then find yourself able to keep more help on your own account."

His wife put her lace pocket handkerchief to her eyes, and his daughter was looking for a convenient place to swoon; and for fear of another scene the unhappy husband and father left the apartment.

"Kitty," screamed her mistress at the top of her voice from the head of the stairs. "Mam."

"Are there any eggs in the house?"

"No man; (there it is again, now I just wonder what they want with eggs this time a day!)"

"Step out somewhere, Kitty, and buy a few, Araminta thinks she could eat one on her toast."

"Yes, mam; but how can I leave the bread that's just ready to bake?"

"Oh! be right quick, Kitty, and the bread won't suffer."

Away went the distracted housemaid for the eggs, and when she returned she cooked one and took it up to the young lady's room where she had the satisfaction of hearing from that individual that it wasn't half done; and more than that, she had waited so long that her appetite was all gone and she could not bear the sight of it.

Well after much labor, the work was pretty well through with, and dinner served at the usual hour. Araminta managed, with the help of her mother, to dress herself, and thereby was enabled to make her appearance in the dining room with her heavy blue eyes and dress to match, about the time of her father's entrance; her appetite being unusually good, she contrived to smell a bit of roast beef, and succeeded in eating three Lime beans, after gracefully taking the skin off of each one. 'Pa,' said she very languidly, "I heard some one at the party last night speaking of a delightful ghost story—'Hamlet,' I believe is the man that saw the spectre, and I do wish you would get it for me; if it is in two volumes you needn't mind about it though, as I should never get time to read it—who knows but what it is as interesting as Dombey?"

"It would not be to you," replied her father, very gravely.

"Then don't trouble yourself about it, Pa. You know my taste, and can easily judge, but I do wish another number of Dombey would come—I'm so anxious to know if sweet Florence has heard from her beau, Walter Gray, and if he ever intends to come back again; where was it he went, Pa, to Mexico?"

"Mexico fiddlesticks, child! no, he went to the Indies, and I know where I have a notion to send you!"

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{ NO. 4,462.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APING THE RICH.—What consummate foolishness it is for a young man, or a young lady of moderate income to be always endeavoring to "make a show." We know individuals—you know such, good reader—who work hard, earn a pretty handsome livelihood, but spend all they can get, and more too, in endeavoring to live up to the style of their richer neighbors.

It is well enough for those who have ample means, to surround themselves with the elegancies of life, the luxuries even—those who by so doing do not run the risk of throwing the trouble of paying for them upon their creditors, but no man who has the best prospect of an adequate support through life, should spend his entire earnings in dress, in his housekeeping, or upon his table, else, when old age comes, like many who have followed the same course, he may find himself destitute of ordinary comforts, and dependent upon his neighbors or the public, even for the means of appeasing hunger.

Respect does not follow extravagance.—The man who takes care of his earnings is far more respectable than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last dollar in the purchase of the new silk dress or the costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle, who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands, from her society than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

Portland Tribune.

While Raymond and Waring's Caravan was being exhibited in Philadelphia, a gawky, long-legged Jonathan, who had never seen the elephant, either literally or metaphorically, was stalking along *carelessly* in the pavilion, alternately staring at the caged animals and cramming a sheet of gingerbread into his mouth, when suddenly he came bump against Columbus.

"Thunder and spikes!" exclaimed he, staggering backwards about twenty paces, while his eyes stuck out like letters on a sign—"what darr'd critter with two tails have we got here!"

BLIGHTED LOVE.—Few dreams outlive much of the world's strife, and shine so clearly to the last as the sad hollowed remembrance of blighted love. It brightens with the change of time—it is the fairest vision of life—a gleam from the spirit world of old times, a spell recalling and concentrating all the memories that shine like gems in the dark, shadowy coronet worn by the past. There is a religion in such chastened recollections.

SCRAPS.—A liar is a coward to man and a bravo to his God.

Content is natural wealth, and desire for luxury is artificial poverty.

Words are like arrows, and should not be shot at random.

Those who are of opinion that money will do everything, may be reasonably suspected of doing everything for money.

Keen glances of censure proceed generally from a dark involved temper, like flashes of lightning from a gloomy sky.

Whenever we buy or sell, let or hire, make a clean bargain of it, and never trust to "we sha'n't disagree about trifles."

Temporal crowns and kingdoms could not make rest for saints. As they were not redeemed with so low a price, neither are they endowed with so low a nature.

It costs much more to be vicious than it does to be virtuous. It is a matter of economy to practise virtue in all things. One vice often costs more than ten virtues.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too.

DISCONTENT.—There is no more constant and deep source of misery than discontent. No matter what our circumstances may be, if we are discontented, all is misery, and an unfavorable aspect is thrown over every advantage and prospect.

MORAL COURAGE.—"Never be afraid to do right, because somebody will laugh at you. Never do wrong, because that same somebody will applaud you. Never be ashamed of an old hat, if it is well brushed, and the best you have."

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Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.

SUN. SUN. MOON HIGH

1847. rises. sets. rises water

50 SATURDAY, 6 52 5 8 10 33 0 55

30 SUNDAY, 6 53 5 7 11 33 1 44

1 MONDAY, 6 54 5 6 0 32 2 30

2 TUESDAY, 6 55 5 4 1 29 3 14

3 WEDNESDAY, 6 57 5 3 2 26 3 57

4 THURSDAY, 6 58 5 2 3 21 5 21

5 FRIDAY, 6 59 5 1 4 18 6 4

Moon's last qr., 30th day, 4th hour, 26 m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.

BOSTON, do 8 A. M.

NEW YORK, do 7 P. M.

FALL RIVER, do 8 A. M.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

THE CAPTURE OF MEXICO.—The following letter, which we copy from the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, gives a very intelligible account of the advances upon the city and the mode of its capture:—

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 23d, 1847.—* * * The negotiations continued to be carried on with great appearance of success until the 5th, when Mr. Trist returned with the news that the Mexican government had rejected with scorn the propositions of the American commissioners, and at the same time General Scott discovered that the city was being fortified, in violation of the armistice. He gave Santa Anna till 12 M., the 7th, to recommence the negotiations and to atone for his breach of faith. But no apology came, and the time of action was at hand.

The key point of the enemy's line was a strong and apparently impregnable work on the top of a steep and rocky hill, about two miles from the city, and was called Chapultepec. Its cannon commanded entirely the little village of Tacubaya, where Gen. Scott's and Gen. Worth's headquarters were, as well as the road leading to the city and the aqueduct which supplies it with water. The hill was strongly fortified on all sides, and on the top was covered by massive stone buildings of the Mexican Military College. The sides of the hill were mined, and a thick and high stone wall can round a great part of it. On the side of the hill farthest from the main road from Tacubaya to the city, was a foundry which was represented as being unprotected, but full of ammunition. It was therefore determined to carry it with the intention of storming Chapultepec on that side. The attack commenced early on the morning of the 8th, by a stormy party of Worth's division, which was attacked so furiously, and received such a tremendous and unexpected fire of artillery, that they were obliged to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded lying upon the field. The Mexicans, after the retreat, came out and killed nearly all the wounded, among them three officers. The whole of Worth's division was then ordered up, as well as Caldwell's brigade, and after a furious and bloody fight of an hour, they finally drove the enemy out of their works with a loss of a thousand killed and wounded, besides, (as we afterwards learned) one hundred and two officers. The enemy's works were found to be much stronger than was expected, consisting of a regular field work surrounding a strong stone mill, which was filled with men, and which mounted ten pieces of artillery, principally four and eight pounds. The enemy who seemed to consider this the main attack on Chapultepec, fought with the most dogged obstinacy and courage, and returned no less than three times after they had been driven out. Our own loss, from the nature of the ground, was very great. Twenty-one officers were killed and wounded out of forty-three present, and nearly eight hundred men. There were in the action only about 3500 of our troops, while the Mexican force is stated by themselves to have been about 10,000. The 8th infantry suffered greatly, and came out with only three officers. Lt. C. Morris behaved very gallantly but was so unfortunate as to be shot through the leg just above the ankle. Gen. Twiggs' division was not engaged in the battle of Molino del Rey, or King's Mill, as it is called. The mill was full of powder, and after the fight was over blew up by accident and killed Lieut. Armstrong, of the artillery. In all, this action lost us the lives of nine officers. Our division had been lying at the village of San Angel till the afternoon of the 12th, when word came to move up to Piedad, a little village about two miles from Chapultepec, as well as from the city. That night we arrived at Piedad, where we bivouacked. The next day the batteries, having been got into position at Tacubaya, for bombarding Chapultepec, commenced firing at daylight. We could see the whole of it from where we were, and a most splendid sight it was. Every ball went crashing through the building, and every shell tore up the ramparts, while their fire was scarcely less hot. It lasted all day and only ceased with daylight. In the afternoon a call was made for 250 picked men for the *forlorn hope*, to storm the next morning at daylight.

MEXICO, SEPT. 17.—The Mexican loss is impossible to ascertain, but it has been immense. Among the killed at Chapultepec were Gen. Juan Nepomuceno Perez, Col. Juan Cano, a distinguished officer of engineers, and Lt. Lucien Calve, one of General Bravo's aids. Gen. Saldana was badly wounded, as were many other distinguished officers. Five generals, three colonels, seven lieutenant colonels, and near one hundred majors, captains and lieutenants were taken prisoners, together with eight hundred or more rank and file. At the garitas of Belen and San Cosme many officers were killed or wounded, but their names are not known.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20.—All of our wounded have been brought in from Mixcoac and other places, and have been made as comfortable as circumstances would admit. Chapultepec is still held by our troops, but all the other points have been deserted, and the main body of the men are quartered within the limits of the city.

The city is rapidly becoming Americanized. The posters announce a bull fight, a circus, a theatre, and even an Italian opera as shortly to be produced.

The N. O. Delta gives a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battles before the city. It makes three columns in small type; the recapitulation is as follows:—

	Kil'd, Woun'd, Mis'g.
Gen. Worth's division,	140 766 27
Gen. Twiggs' division,	38 194 10
Gen. Pillow's division,	21 111 10
Gen. Quitman's division,	41 287 00
Total killed, wounded, and missing,	1628

NEW ENGLAND REGIMENT.—The following is the list of killed and wounded of the 9th or N. E. regiment in the taking of Chapultepec and capture of the city of Mexico:—

KILLED.—Col. T. B. Ransom, Serg't. Geo. C. Spencer, Corp's. John Baileau, Geo. E. Barnes, Privates Foster, Edson, John Dorset, George Ball.

WOUNDED.—Musician George W. King, slightly; Privates E. T. Pike, CHARLES B. HORSEWELL, Clark H. Green, Wm. March, James Mohan, Pat'k Connors, Wm. Welsh, Robt' M. Brown, N. W. King, Ben'j. Osgood, N. G. Shett, severely; WILLIAM H. WHITE, H. B. Stone, Chas. Twiss, John Welton, John S. Lock, Isaac Ware, A. Noyce, W. A. Brown, J. Moody, J. Bridges, slightly.

The American Star, published at the capital, gives Gen. Scott's orders for protecting religious ceremonies and private houses and property, under Gen. Quitman's police regulations.

Gen. Quitman had caused all the churches to be opened in the capital, and a deputation of merchants had requested Gen. Scott to employ all possible means for reopening communications with the coast. Closer and closer, from arch to arch, we crept, until "forward, Rifles" brought out every man with a yell, and the battery was ours. Again commenced our slow and deadly march as we gradually approached the *garita* or gate of the city, the enemy retreating slowly before us. As soon as they crossed the gate a tremendous fire of artillery opened upon us on both sides of the aqueduct as well as from two flanking batteries on both sides of the road. Here our loss was very great; slowly creeping from arch to arch, we lost many men by the batteries in front, while the fire from flanking batteries coming through the arches killed many who were safe from that in front. About noon we got close up to the *garita* and the enemy's fire being partly silenced by our artillery in the road, and thus being driven out of the cross battery on the left, we once more gave the rifle-yell and charged the *garita*. Again we were

first and at twenty minutes past one on the 14th of September the regiment entered the city of Mexico. But our work was not yet ended. Directly in front was still another battery with flanking batteries as before. Our regiment again went forward and assisted by some others we occupied a house and some of the arches and not only kept them off but repelled four attempts at charges which they made. Meanwhile we had constructed a battery of sand bags at the *garita* and kept up a sharp fire in front. Towards dark those in front were recalled and all retired behind the battery. That night the battery was completed, and the men slept on their arms in the aqueduct.

DESENTERS.—The total number of deserters hung at San Angel and Mixcoac was fifty. They were compelled to stand upon the gallows until the flag they had deserted was flying from Chapultepec, and were then all swung off at the same time. Not one of them complained that his fate was undeserved. Riley was not hung, because he deserted before the war, but received fifty lashes, and was branded with the letter D.

According to the Monitor Republicano, of Sept. 27, it was intimated by the civic authorities to Gen. Scott on the 25th that the contribution of \$150,000 levied upon the population was ready for him. The amount was raised by a loan, so as not to farther distress the inhabitants.

The Washington Union publishes the following extract of a letter from Colonel Hughes, dated at the National Bridge, the 30th Sept., 1847.

From the Boston Post of Friday.

ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN MR. JOHN B. GOUGH.—Faneuil Hall was the scene of some very disorderly proceedings last night. The use of the Hall had been granted to the Boston Total Abstinence Society, for the purpose of an address by Mr. Gough.—Mr. Grant, as president of the society, took the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Fuller opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. Gough then ascended the platform and commenced his address, but was soon interrupted by cries of "Organize"—"Organize"—"Peter Brigham"—"Peter Brigham," &c. &c.—A knot of persons, bent on mischief, forced themselves on the platform, and attempted to get possession of the chairs.

I have completely broken up the nest of murderous banditti here, so that any individual may travel between it and Vera Cruz with impunity. On arriving at this post, my feelings were greatly outraged at the barbarity of the Mexican guerrilleros, who have so long infested the route. The soldiers who had loitered on the road behind the train had been savagely murdered, stripped naked, brutally mutilated and exposed; and the remains of one of our officers had been exhumed from the grave, and torn limb from limb—food for wolves. I determined to teach these people a lesson, which I believe has been a salutary one.—I have shot several, who were identified as having acted with the guerrillas, and have burnt every house within ten miles round, in which public property, plundered from our trains, was discovered. We found knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage, oats, quartermasters' wagons, sperm candles, soldiers' clothing, caps with the names of soldiers in them, boxes of medicine belonging to the medical department, and United States ammunition—everything indicating a depot of banditti. We have also discovered and destroyed their places of rendezvous. In no case have quiet and peaceable people—men, women, or children—been disturbed. The result is, that the fellows are panic struck, and have taken themselves off—not a single shot having been fired into my camp. A few still linger about but rarely show themselves.—Two of them attacked one of my men, by the name of Watts, of Washington city, a few days ago, both mounted and armed.—He killed one, from whose body he took a U. S. dragon sword and belt; the other he recharged upon his bayonet (after receiving the fire of his escopet) and wounded; but the dog escaped.

The Union also publishes extracts of a letter from Jno. R. Kenley, (same place and date as above,) to Major Thomas, adjutant general's office, Washington:—

"The British Courier from the city of Mexico arrived to day, and we are informed that he saw Santa Anna in Puebla; that Col. Childs had possession of the surrounding heights, and, if provisioned could hold his own, as he had plenty of water. He (the courier) was loth to speak on the subject, and I cannot give you any further particulars of the state of our force at Puebla."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.—Reports received at the Adjutant General's office last evening, from the commanding officer at Vera Cruz, state the arrival there, from the 2d to the 6th of October, of fresh troops to the number of 2000 and upward, including a portion of Brigadier General Cushing's brigade from the Rio Grande; besides two companies of the 11th infantry, over one hundred strong, which had been some time detained by Col. Gates at Tampico. In addition to the above, Col. Hays' companies of Texas mounted volunteers, of which the strength is not known, were just arriving from the Brazos.

Since Brigadier General Pierce's departure with his brigade from Vera Cruz for Major General Scott's headquarters, July 14th, six thousand troops and upward are officially reported to have arrived at the former place, inclusive of October 6th, since which date, other and numerous reinforcements have been rapidly concentrated there and moving forward on the route to the city of Mexico.—Washington Union.

NO DESPATCHES have been received from General Scott, descriptive of the late stirring events, and, indeed, no letter from the General since the 4th of June. Either they have been intercepted, or they have been withheld, from the apprehension of their falling into the hands of the guerrillas. Gen. Scott has been instructed to open the road, for the purpose of transmitting his despatches. Letters from Gen. Taylor's camp say nothing of Urrea's invasion.

Washington Union, 25th.

Gen. Scott furnished Santa Anna's wife with an escort to take her out of the city.

A general subscription of the citizens of South Carolina, not to exceed \$1 each, is to take place for the support of the family of the late Col. Butler, in honorable competency.

The Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty says Gen. Scott returned his sword to his prisoner, Gen. Bravo, and that he has retired into the interior.

BY THEAILS.

A letter in the *N. O. La Patria*, dated at Vera Cruz on the 2d Oct. says—

"The sovereign Congress will meet at Queretaro on the 5th inst., at which date the new President *ad interim* Senor Peña y Pena is to be there. He has appointed Senor Don Luis de la Rosa as his minister of home and foreign relations. It is generally believed that the individuals who will compose the cabinet of Senor Peña y Pena are decided advocates for peace; and, in fact, it would not be strange, if they were to enter into negotiations with Mr. Trist, yielding by necessity, to the demands of the American envoy."

NEW ORLEANS.—It is stated that the losses to the banks of New Orleans, by the foreign failures, consist only of some \$50,000 of returned bills on Prime, Ward & Co. to the bank of Louisiana, and £6000 of the State Bank running on Reid, Irvine & Co. in London. The leading private bankers of the city are only jeopardized to the extent of £600.

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Yours respectfully, V. T. COOLIDGE.

To the bill from Mr. Burnett, was ap-

plied a note, stating that the Hydrocyanic Acid was of the strongest kind, and great care should be used in administering it. The letter of course was immediately forwarded as requested.—Boston Journal.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened last Tuesday to Mr. Moody Cheney, of Byfield. He was descending a hill with a wagon load of apples, sitting on a seat above them, which moved out of its place and threw him forward, when one foot caught between the whiffletree and the cross-piece behind, where he was held fast.—The horse took fright and ran some distance, Mr. Cheney's other leg dangling all the while about the wheel. His limb was shockingly bruised; the hip bone was broken and crushed inwards; and it is feared he may not recover. His son and another boy fell under the wagon at the same time, but escaped without injury.

Georgetown Watchtower.

The particulars of the shocking tragedy at Sparta, of which we have published a brief notice, are thus related in the Sussex Herald:

On Saturday evening last, Thomas Dean of Sparta was badly shot in the face and head by a pistol in the hands of Stephen Chedester, so that his life is despaired of. It seems that during the day Dean, who is a laboring man, had been engaged in threshing buck wheat for Chedester, and upon returning to the house in the evening Chedester began to quarrel with his wife, breaking the dishes, and burning the table, when Dean interfered to prevent his violence.—Chedester then turned upon Dean, and began to beat him, but Dean proved to be more than a match for him. Chedester then attempted to shoot Dean with a gun, which he snapped twice at him without effect. Thus foiled in his attempts to injure him, Chedester left the house and proceeded to Sparta, about a mile distant, where he procured a pistol, and meeting with Dean in the neighborhood of John Woodruff's on his road homeward, with his pistol loaded, shot him in the face, the whole charge taking effect, literally tearing out the eyes, nose and teeth of poor unfortunate Dean, and so badly injuring him that it is supposed he cannot live. Chedester then attempted to make his escape, but was arrested a short distance from where the last act in this bloody affray occurred, and is now in the Belvidere prison. Dean is a laboring man with a wife and seven children. Chedester has a wife and one child. They were both close neighbors, and had formerly been on good terms.

MR. GRANT MADE SOME REMARKS AFTER MR. GOUGH SAW HIM.—Mr. Grant sat down, and announced that Mr. G. would speak again at the Tremont Temple on Sunday evening. The lights were now lowered, and the police proceeded to close the hall, which was done without any trouble.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.—Bishop Johns of Virginia, related the following in the General Episcopal Convention in New York last week:

"At a recent meeting of the Bible Society for Virginia, it was reported that there are 16,000 families without the word of God. He knew of more than one county where there was no edifice to the worship of God, and no minister of any denomination whatever. The depth of their ignorance was amazing. A minister was summoned to attend the couch of a dying man, and on examining him as to his religious faith, found that he had never even heard of Jesus Christ, but as an oath. Nor was this a solitary case. Two females were called to testify in court on an important business. On questioning them, previous to swearing them, it was ascertained to the astonishment of both judge and jury that they had never heard of either the Bible or of God."

SUDDEN AND SHOCKING DEATH.—We are sorry to learn that a German, named Sufferline, a baker residing in the Western part of this city, came to his death, on Friday last, under the following distressing circumstances. The unfortunate man, having had a new oven erected on his premises, had gone into it to take away the dirt and rubbish. While so doing the brick work gave way, fell upon his body, and suffocated the poor man almost instantaneously. He has left a wife and child to lament his loss.—Nat. Intel., Monday.

ACCIDENT AT CHELSEA FERRY.—About a quarter before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Chelsea ferry-boat was entering the slip on the Chelsea side, a horse attached to a wagon loaded with various kinds of rich goods, principally silks and satins, became frightened at the sound of the bell, and leaped against the guard chain with so much force as to straighten out a hook, and was precipitated overboard, together with the load, valued at about \$6,000. We learn that the property belonged to Mr. Sherman White, a merchant of New Bedford, who is in the practice of supplying several traders at Chelsea, with goods.

The horse was drowned and the wagon lost, but about \$5,000 worth of goods have been recovered, somewhat damaged by water, among which was a lot of gold and silver bowed spectacles, gold and silver pencil cases, and other articles of jewelry, which were packed in a case of dry goods. This lot is valued at \$1000.—*Bost. Jour.*

SUSPECTED POISONING.—Francis Bruggeman, a druggist in Sandusky, (O.) has been arrested on a charge of murder, by administering poison to Conrad Alder, his partner in business. Bruggeman and Alder were foreigners, and had recently removed to Sandusky.

DEATH OF MR. WENTWORTH.—We learn that our neighbor Mr. James Wentworth, of the firm of Dutton & Wentworth, publishers of the Transcript, died at his residence in High street, on Sunday morning. He has been confined to the house for some weeks with a disease—enlargement of the heart—from which it was feared that he would never recover. He leaves an unblemished reputation, and his family and surviving partner meet with the warm sympathy of a numerous circle of attached friends.—*Boston Courier*.

ACCIDENT AT THE FAIR.—A little girl was badly injured at the fair of the American Institute. One of her hands was caught in some machinery and crushed. The fair was kept open one day for her benefit, and the net receipts, about \$760, with a considerable amount of private subscription, are to be invested for her education and support.

DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.—Catherine Wagner of Canajoharie county, New-York, has recovered \$2000 damages from Stephen Fox, in an action for slander or libel. The circumstances were of so aggravating a character that the jury did not award a tenth of what the fellow ought to pay.

CONVERSION OF PROFESSOR ALLEN.—Rev. George Allen, A. M., a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, renounced the ministry a few days ago and publicly conformed to the Roman Catholic communion. Professor Allen was for many years president of Newark College, Delaware, and presided over its affairs with distinguished ability.

For the last two years he has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania, and is at this time professor of Latin and Greek, and secretary of the faculty.—*Phil. Sun.*

Count Montesquieu, who recently committed suicide in Paris, is the same individual who, about twenty years since, played cards at a party given by Prince Pozza di Borgo, then Russian ambassador, and lost 1,800,000 francs (\$350,000). The money was paid by Gen. Peyron, his father in-law.

A MISERLY WASHER-WOMAN.—In the Police Court yesterday afternoon Constable Davis procured a search warrant, for the purpose of searching for stolen goods, in the house of an elderly woman, living on Ann street, South Boston. A daughter of this woman had been previously arrested, charged with stealing a bank bill and several small articles of clothing, from a house in Eliot street, where she was a servant. The girl represented her mother as a hard-working woman, who was obliged take in washing in order to live from day to day. Upon searching a chest in the house a garment was found and identified as part of the stolen property, and in the same chest were also found some thirty small packages of specie, one of which contained forty-nine sovereigns. Others contained quarter-eagles, dollars, halves, quarters, ten and five-cent pieces, and in some of these packages were also found very small wads of paper. As these appeared to be done up very compactly, and in the smallest possible compass, curiosity induced the officer to carefully unroll one of them, and to his surprise he found it to contain a five dollar bill. The whole amount of money found in the chest was over \$600, but how long it had been accumulating is not known. If it was honestly earned at the wash-tub, it must have cost many hard rubs.

BOSTON JOURNAL.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Saturday night last the jewelry store of Messrs. Ne Olmsted & Son was broken open and

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1847.

General Assembly.

The Legislature of this State met at South Kingstown, on Monday last agreeably to their adjournment, a quorum was not formed until Tuesday, the following account of their proceedings is taken from the *Providence Journal*:

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

MORNING.—Senate.—The Governor communicated a remonstrance of Wilkins Updike against the election of Benjamin B. Thurston. Read and sent to the House.

The docket of unfinished business was called over.

Mr. Potter presented an Act in Amendment of an Act prescribing forms of writs. Read a first time and referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Adjourned 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—House.—The House invited the Senate to join it for the purpose of opening the session with prayer.

Petition of certain citizens of Bristol, praying for the passage of a law securing to children employed in manufactures the advantages of attending school part of each year. Referred to Committee on Education.

A message was received from the Senate containing the remonstrance of Wilkins Updike against the election of Benjamin B. Thurston, and a communication from the Governor declining to count the votes as authorized by the law ordering the election. [The law leaves it optional with the Governor to count the votes or to refer them to the General Assembly.]

The docket of unfinished business was taken up.

Petitions of Cornelius Bailey *et al.*, for the passage of an act for the regulation of fishery in the town of Little Compton; of David Melville, relative to law directing descent of intestate estates; and of same, for revision of law relative to Courts of Probate. Petitioners had leave to withdraw.

Petition of Dexter Ballou and others, for incorporation of a small part of the towns of Smithfield and Cumberland, to be called Woonsocket. Continued to next session.

Resolution relative to superintendence by the Sheriff of the Providence County Jail. Stricken from the docket.

Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for attachment upon mesne process. Continued to next session.

Report of the Committee on Ferries.—Stricken from the docket.

The remainder of the docket of a public nature was passed for the present.

DOCKET OF PRIVATE PETITIONS.

Petition of Obadiah Paine and others, for charter of Free Will Baptist Church in Smithfield. Petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Petition of Robert Lapham and others, respecting Valley Falls Bridge; of Amos Whitford, for release from fine; of Charles Munro, for release from fine and costs; of John Easterbrook, for release from fine and costs. Dismissed.

Petition of Martha Howell and others in relation to Blackstone Canal; of Woonsocket Company vs. Blackstone Canal; of the Stockholders of Blackstone Canal, for additional act of incorporation. Continued.

Petition of Simon J. Hicks, for commutation of sentence.

Mr. Ames moved that the petition be dismissed, as the prisoner had escaped.

Mr. Ballou thought it should be passed for the present.

Mr. Hidden said that there seemed to be a diversity of opinion among legal gentlemen as to the power of the Supreme Court to resentence Hicks, and he wished that the petition be passed for the present.

It was so passed.

Petition of John G. Weaver, for sale of real estate. Petitioner has leave to withdraw.

All other petitions of a private nature on the docket of unfinished business were passed for the present.

Petition of Joseph Hishman, for license to peddle. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Report and accounts of John B. Herreshoff, Treasurer of the Providence and Washington Bridge. Received and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hidden introduced a bill in amendment of an act relating to theatrical exhibitions and other places of amusement, received and passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petition of Patrick and Mary McGill, for the liberation of Jeremiah McGill. Referred to Committee on Convicts' Petitions.

Petition of Richard Waterman and others for acts of incorporation. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Alexander Barker, for remission of penalty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Petitions of Abraham Ingraham and William Openshaw, for liberty to hold real estate. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, to increase loan. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Remonstrance of Wilkins Updike, against granting the certificate of election of Benjamin B. Thurston. Received.

The Senate was invited to join the House to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in Grand Committee, to appoint a committee to count the votes for Representative in the Western District.

Sundry accounts were received and referred.

Report of New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. Read and communicated to the Senate.

Petition of Edward S. Wilkinson, Agent of the Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike

Road, for a revision of said road. Received and resolution passed accordingly.

Petition of Sarah Ann Burrows, for sale of real estate. Referred to Committee on Real Estate.

Petition of Wm. S. Peckham vs. Elizabeth Peckham, for leave to file petition for divorce. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Jesse Beals, guardian, for sale of real estate. Referred to Committee on Real Estate.

Report of General Treasurer received and referred.

Thursday morning next, at ten o'clock, is assigned as the time for the trial of the docket of private petition. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—House.—Petition of Samuel Primus, of the Narragansett Tribe, for the sale of land. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs. Petition of Abigail Cran dall, one of the Narragansett Tribe, for the sale of land. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Cranston moved that the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to Mr. Whitney, on the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of hearing his views on the Oregon Railroad, and that the Senate be invited to attend.—Carried.

Several Bank returns were received. Adjourned.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

MORNING.—Senate.—The Governor communicated resolutions of Connecticut, relative to the projected railroad to the Pacific. Also, resolutions protesting against the purchase or acquisition of Mexican territory for admission of slavery, &c., and relative to the war. Read and sent to the House.

The immediate benefactors and executors of this noble charity have faithfully and effectually fulfilled their duties so far as regards providing all the necessary accommodations for an unfortunate class who have until recently been most shamefully neglected by nearly the whole of Christendom. Its future usefulness must depend upon the patronage of the public, and it is to be hoped that all of those who feel it incumbent on them to practice as well as to preach the precepts of Christianity, will exert themselves to cause such of the unhappy inmates of our Town Asylums as labor under that most afflictive dispensation, the loss of reason, to be placed in this asylum.

Although no christians of the present day may be found who possess the purity of heart, fullness of faith in God, and child-like confidence in his love, necessary to heal the infirmities of their fellow-creatures by a simple heartfelt appeal to the author of all good—our Father in Heaven, whose power is only transcended by his Love—Still they may in a great degree assist in producing such results by the use of secondary means, and it is believed that none will be more effectual for the restoration of the insane than those which will be found combined within the precincts of the Butler Hospital.

Should the city of Providence and the town of Newport promptly decide to place all their insane now supported at the public charge in the institution—their example would doubtless be followed by most towns in the State,—and numbers of wretched beings who would otherwise remain a charge on the public for many many years, will, if placed there, shortly return to their homes—restored to reason—and prove a benefit rather than a burden to the State.

An Act in relation to the support of the poor and custody of dangerous insane persons. Read and passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Potter introduced a bill in amendment of an Act imposing a duty on licensed persons.

The Senate joined the House in Grand Committee.

MORNING.—House.—Petition of McNeal Corporation, for amendment of charter.—Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Ashland Company, for amendment of charter. Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Coomer Haile *et al.*, to be set off from the town of Bristol and to be annexed to the town of Warren. Received and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1758.

Legal Notices.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11, 1847.
At this Court, Hannah Thompson, Administratrix, with the Will annexed, on the Estate of CHARLES IRISH, deceased, applied for Notice of Settlement of her Account as Administratrix aforesaid with said Court,

It is ordered, that notice be given accordingly, that the settlement of said Account will be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P.M., and that the notice aforesaid be given by Advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11th, 1847.
At this Court, an Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of THOMAS PEARCE,

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary, by the Executrix therein named,

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P.M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11, 1847.
At this Court, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN SAWYER,

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented for Probate by Lemuel Sawyer, sole Executor therein named,

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P.M., and that due Notice be given thereof by Advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Oct. 11, 1847.
At this Court, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of MARY ANN PECKHAM,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., was presented for Probate by Sarah A. Peckham, sole Executrix therein named,

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P.M., and that due Notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARY ANN PECKHAM,

late of Newport, single woman, dec., was presented for Probate by Sarah A. Peckham, sole Executrix therein named,

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at one o'clock, P.M., and that due Notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
The first administration account on the estate of PHILIP PECKHAM,

late of Newport, dec., was presented for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
PETER P. REMINGTON, presents his final Administration account on the estate of

WALTER SIMMONS,

late of Newport, dec., for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Oct. 4, 1847.
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st. New York, March 1, 1847.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

IT braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so for stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to weakness and lassitude, from taking it, are soon become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.—Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, failing of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures; and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA!



The most extraordinary Medicine in the World!

THIS extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;

4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;

7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;

1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint.

2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Drepsey;

8,000 cases of Consumption.

And thousands of cases of disease of the blood, viz: Ulcers, erysipelas, salphæum, pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affection, &c. &c.

This we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J. informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the prevention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story

RAILWAY, Jan. 2, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. MCLEAN.

SCROFULA CURED.

This Certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken some four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself deeply indebted to you.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALM, and others in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the

"VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSM" and see that it has the written signature of Wm. JON'S CUTLER upon a yellow label on the blue wrappings. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by REED & CUTLER, formerly Reed, Wing & Cutler, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals, and Dye Stuffs, 54 Clinton Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and County merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations enquire for a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport by R. J. Taylor, and Dr. R. Hazard, October 23, 1847—6n.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the

OREGON Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thamess & Franklin Streets.

J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.

October 9, 1847.

Charles Devens, Jr.

COAL DEALER.

DEVENS' WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality,

constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

Messrs. Dyer & Co., Middletown, Conn., say—

Will you please to send us some more of your Sanative Pills, as we are out?—Please send them as soon as you can, as they are in great demand.

Dr. E. De Witt, Elyria, Ohio, says—Your Expectorant stands high in the estimation of all who have used it. Indeed the same may be said of all your medicines left with me, so far as they have come into notice.

Dr. E. De Witt is a Physician of high standing in Lorain Co.

Smith T. Price, Morristown, Ohio, says—Your Medicines sell well, and are in high repute here.

The Sanative Pills are very highly esteemed.

Wm. Millington, Ashland, Ohio, says, May 3, 1845—the Expectorant and Vermifuge is now selling very fast. The Pills are principally sold.

I want a new supply of all your articles.

Wm. McIntosh, Beverly, Ohio, March 1845, says—Your medicines so far have proven excellent remedies for the diseases they are recommended for. The Sanative Pills and Vermifuge in particular.

Ellis Minshall, Eaton, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1845, says—Your Sanative Pills are an excellent Family Medicine. The Carnimative Balsam sells well.

The Ague Pills I think a good article.

Thompson Graham, Mercer, Pa., says—Your Medicines are highly valued here by all who have used them.

Dr. John G. Schmidt, Woodstock, Va., says—

You will please send me some more of your Expectorant. Your valuable Medicines are selling well, particularly the Expectorant and Sanative Pills.

Mr. C. C. Wick, Wayne, Ohio, says—Your Pills and Vermifuge are giving good satisfaction and are doing wonders here.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard.

M. D. MOORE.

Cor. of Grand and Lydius-sts.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned,

Physicians of the City of Albany, have innumerable cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING M. D., P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D., P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

The following is from one of the most respe-

Medicines.

table physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of our Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief; this entirely eradicates it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Dr. Townsend: I am one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn.—The following is an extract of a letter received from him:—

Dr. Townsend: I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a chronic rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have consulted with two of our principal physicians, and recommended your Sarsaparilla.

Hart